METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR MAY 1991 JULY 1991

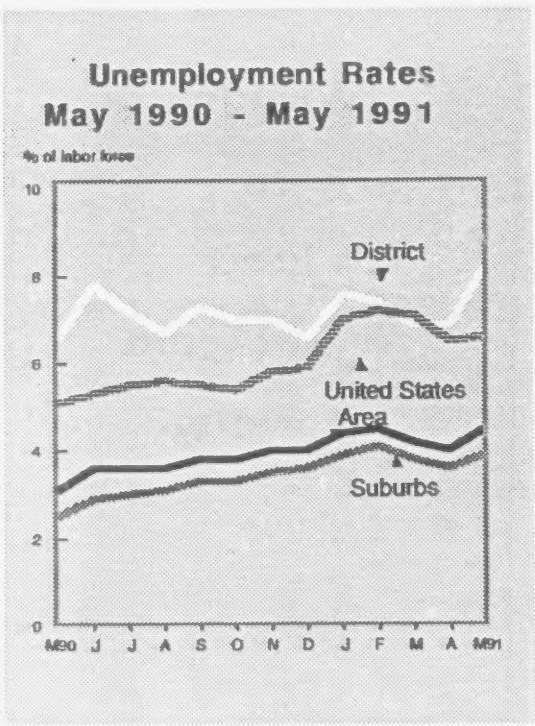
Unemployment Rates in the Area Surge in May Over the Year Area Job Losses 28,400

Labor Force

During May, unemployment rates in the Washington Metropolitan Area recorded significant monthly increases. The rate in the District showed the largest advance, rising from 6.9 percent of the labor force in April to 8.2 percent in May—an unusually large monthly increase of 1.6 percentage points. In the suburbs, the increase measured a smaller three-tenths of a percentage point, pushing the suburban unemployment rate from 3.6 percent in April to 3.9 percent in May. The increases in the District and its suburbs combined to produce an areawide rate of 4.5 percent in May, up a substantial half of a percentage point from April.

Job creation in the Washington Area in May proved to be too weak to absorb the influx of new workers, including the seasonal expansion of new college graduates and students on summer vacation. These new workers combined with an already large pool of jobless workers to push the local rates higher.

Seasonally unadjusted unemployment among civilian workers across the United States in May measured 6.6 percent, up from 6.5 percent in April.



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Government of the District of Columbia
Sharon Pratt Dixon
Mayor

Department of Employment Services
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Director

The Department of Employment Services

Working to keep Washington working.

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Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

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Over the past year, the unadjusted U.S. unemployment rate rose from 5.1 percent in May 1990 to 6.6 percent this past May. This represents an increase of 1.5 percentage points. However, this is slightly less than the over-the-year changes in rates in the Washington area.

The District

As has been the pattern in recent months, the number of District residents holding jobs in May declined. Some of the workers losing jobs left the labor force while others joined the pool of previously unemployed workers. These job losers were joined by an influx of seasonal workers from colleges and universities who also were unable to find employment in the current recessionary job market. In terms of the absolute numbers, jobs held by District residents declined in May by 7,900. As a result, an estimated 4,900 workers left the labor force and an additional 3,100 persons were added to the unemployment rolls. These changes caused the unemployment rate in the District to jump a significant 1.6 percentage points, pushing the unemployment rate to a level of 8.2 percent of the labor force.

This was the highest May rate in over five years, since the 8.4 percent recorded in May of 1986. The monthly rate, however, was still significantly below the historically high May rate of 12.2 percent set in 1983. An increase in the District's unemployment rate between April and May is common. Over the past 14 years, the rate has risen 11 times and fallen only 3 times. On average, the May increase has been about half a percentage point. Thus, nearly half of this year's increase is probably seasonal in nature, reflecting in part, the annual summer addition of college students to the work force.

Viewed from an over-the-year standpoint, the recession's impact on the District's labor force is clear. Compared to May of 1990, there are now 22,200 fewer residents with jobs, representing a significant 8.0 percent decline in employment. These job losses are reflected in the 19,000-person (6.4 percent) decline in the labor force and the 3,200-person (16.3 percent) increase in the jobless rolls. These changes caused the District's unemployment rate to expand from 6.6 percent of the labor force in May of 1990 to 8.2 percent this past

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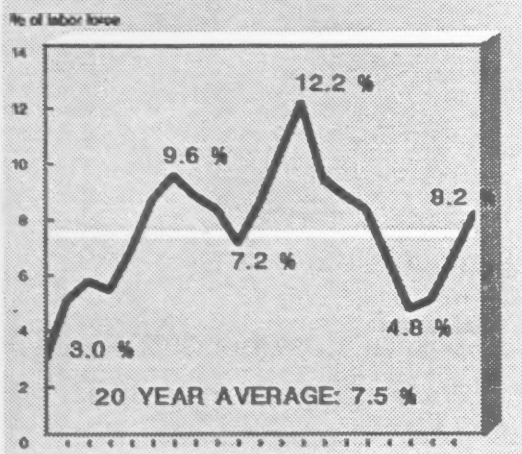
District Unemployment Rates in the Month of May 1971 - 1991



Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	May[a] 1991	Apr.[b] 1991	May[b] 1990
1. **District of Columbia**	**8.2**	**6.9**	**6.6**
2. Calvert County	7.2	6.7	3.5
3. Frederick County	5.9	6.0	3.1
4. Stafford County	5.6	5.6	3.1
5. Manassas City	5.5	6.1	2.3
6. Prince Georges County	5.0	4.4	3.4
7. Charles County	4.7	4.2	2.5
8. Manassas Park City	4.7	3.5	2.2
9. Alexandria City	4.4	4.1	2.6
10. Prince William County	4.1	4.0	2.4
11. Loudoun County	3.6	3.5	1.7
12. Arlington County	3.4	2.9	2.0
13. Montgomery County	3.3	3.0	2.3
14. Fairfax County	3.0	2.7	2.0
15. Falls Church City	2.4	2.8	1.7
16. Fairfax City	2.0	1.9	1.8

a/ Preliminary. b/ Revised.
SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

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May—a significant rise of 1.6 percentage points. In the District, the recession has resulted in many District residents losing their jobs. Most of the job losers left the labor market and a smaller number joined the unemployment lines.

The Suburbs and Area

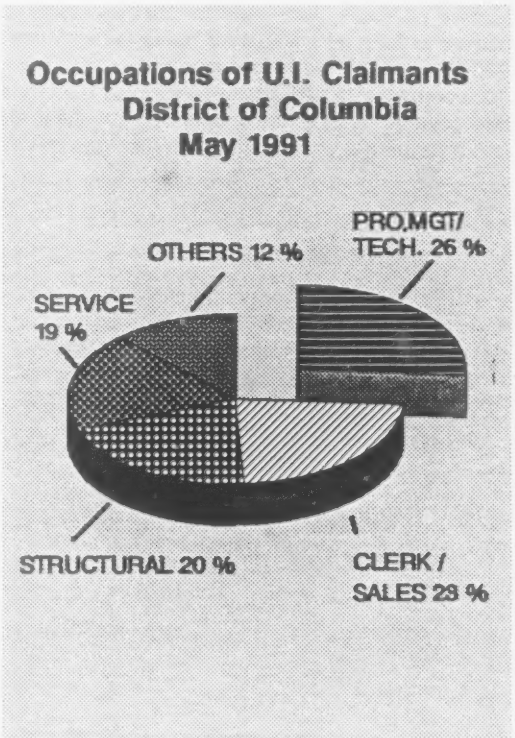
In the Washington suburbs, 10,800 new workers joined the labor force in May. However, local employers only added 4,400 suburbanites to their payrolls. Consequently, 6,300 more workers were added to the suburban pool of jobless workers. These changes pushed the suburban May unemployment rate up three-tenths of a percent to 3.9 percent.

Over the year, significant transformations have occurred in the suburban worker pool as a result of the Area's economic slowdown. Despite a size of nearly 1.9 million people, the suburban labor force has showed virtually no growth for the past year. On the other hand, 34,900 suburbanites lost their jobs, a nearly 2 percent decrease in employment. Nearly all of these suburban job losers remained in the labor market, therefore, the pool of unemployed suburbanites grew by 33,800 people—an expansion of nearly 82 percent. This pool of jobless workers in the suburbs now numbers more than 75,000. As a result, the suburban unemployment rate increased over the year by a significant 1.7 percentage points from just 2.2 percent of the labor force in May of 1990 to 3.9 percent this May.

The over-the-year labor market changes in the District and the suburbs produced dramatic changes in the Washington Area market. During the past year, the Area labor supply declined by more than 20,000 workers. This Area labor force decline of nearly 1 percent, reflects almost exclusively the decline of workers in the District's labor pool. On the other hand, about 61 percent of the 57,100 people losing jobs were persons living in the suburbs. Since most of these suburbanites stayed in the labor force, more than 90 percent of the increase in the Area's unemployed workers are suburbanites. The pool of unemployed Area residents now numbers almost 100,000. These over-the-year changes resulted in a 1.7 percentage points increase in the Area's unemployment rate, pushing the rate from a very low 2.8 percent in May of 1990 to 4.5 percent this past May. This was the Area's highest May unemployment rate in eight years. Not since the 5.2 percent recorded in 1983 has the May rate been this high. The record high for the Area for any month is the 6.4 percent recorded in both January and February of 1983.

Observation

While some analysts have indicated that a local recovery from the current recession may be underway, the labor force statistics clearly have not responded to these early signals. This is to be expected. Employment gains normally lag behind the general economic improvements in a recovery. In fact, unemployment rates may actually increase early in a recovery, because discouraged workers will begin re-entering the job market before job growth is sufficiently strong enough to absorb additional workers. Thus, even if a local recovery has in fact commenced, unemployment rates may remain high, or even go higher, before they begin any sustained decline.



Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

In May 1991, 58 percent of all UI claimants were males. Occupationally, professional, technical and managerial workers accounted for 26 percent of the total workers. This was followed by 23 percent in clerical and sales, 20 percent in structural and 19 percent for service workers. The remaining 12 percent was distributed between machine trades, bench work, processing and miscellaneous workers.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.9 weeks for all claimants in May. Over the month, the duration for males rose from 10.3 weeks to 11.2 weeks, while for females the duration rose from 10.0 weeks to 10.7 weeks. A year ago, the duration was 10.0 weeks for males and 9.9 weeks for females.

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
May 1991 & May 1990
(percent)

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
		MAY 1991	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	12.7	12.2	23.2
Suburbs	87.3	87.8	76.8
		MAY 1990	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	13.4	12.9	32.1
Suburbs	86.6	87.1	67.9

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
May 1991[a/]

	May[b/] 1991	Apr.[c/] 1991	May[d/] 1990	Apr.[d/] 1990	Net Change from Apr. 1991	Net Change from May 1990
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	278,800	283,700	297,800	296,700	-4,900	-19,000
Total Employed	256,100	264,000	278,300	277,900	-7,900	-22,200
Total Unemployed	22,800	19,700	19,600	18,700	3,100	3,200
Unemployment Rate[e/]	8.2	6.9	6.6	6.3	1.3	1.6
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,919,300	1,908,500	1,920,400	1,907,500	10,800	-1,100
Total Employed	1,843,900	1,839,500	1,878,800	1,870,400	4,400	-34,900
Total Unemployed	75,300	69,000	41,500	37,200	6,300	33,800
Unemployment Rate[e/]	3.9	3.6	2.2	2.0	0.3	1.7
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,198,100	2,192,200	2,218,200	2,204,200	5,900	-20,100
Total Employed	2,100,000	2,103,500	2,157,100	2,148,300	-3,500	-57,100
Total Unemployed	98,100	88,700	61,100	55,900	9,400	37,000
Unemployment Rate[e/]	4.5	4.0	2.8	2.5	0.5	1.7

a/ Data subject to annual benchmark revisions. Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised. d/ Data reflects benchmark revisions. e/ Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia, the Virginia Cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Job Growth

The District

The number of jobs in the District increased by 700 for a growth rate of 0.1 percent between April and May. The public sector was responsible for the growth with a gain of 1,300 jobs in Federal Government.

The private sector declined by 300 with losses in Trade (200 jobs) and Construction (200 jobs). Services gained 100 jobs as gains in Hotels (700 jobs), Business Services (600 jobs) and Engineering and Management Services (400 jobs) were partially offset by a seasonal loss in Educational Services (1,600 jobs).

Over the year (May 1990 to May 1991), the number of District jobs decreased 0.8 percent for a loss of 5,600 jobs. **The private sector decreased at a rate of 1.1 percent for a loss of 4,600 jobs.** Losses were primarily concentrated in Trade (1,700 jobs), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (1,300 jobs) and Construction (1,000 jobs) while Services, the only job gainer, registered growth of only 200 jobs.

The public sector lost 1,000 jobs with losses in both Federal Government (800 jobs) and State and Local Government (200 jobs). The Federal job loss reflects lower Census employment levels this year.

The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased by 0.7 percent for a gain of 10,400 jobs between April and May. The private sector was responsible for the growth with gains in Trade (3,700 jobs), Services (1,700 jobs), Construction (1,600 jobs) and Transportation and Public Utilities (500 jobs). The Virginia suburbs were responsible for 73 percent of the Trade growth and all of the increases in Services and Transportation and Public Utilities while the Maryland suburbs accounted for 69 percent of the increase in Construction.

The public sector increased by 2,500 jobs with gains in both Federal Government (1,700 jobs) and State and Local Government (800 jobs). The Virginia suburbs were responsible for 59 percent of the gain in Federal Government while the Maryland suburbs accounted for the gain in State and Local Government.

Over the year (May 1990 to May 1991), suburban jobs declined at a rate of 1.5 percent for a loss of 22,800 jobs. **The Maryland suburbs registered a decline of 0.1 percent while the Virginia suburbs decreased at a rate of 2.5 percent.**

The private sector, declining at a rate of 2.0 percent, accounted for the loss in suburban jobs with 88 percent of the decline in the goods-producing sector (22,200 jobs). Job losses were concentrated in Construction (19,000 jobs), Trade (3,700 jobs), Manufacturing (3,100 jobs), and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (2,000 jobs) while the only job gains occurred in Services (2,100 jobs) and Transportation and Public Utilities (700 jobs). Seventy-seven percent of the Construction loss and all of the decline in Trade occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs were also responsible for 55 percent of the loss in Manufacturing and 65 percent of the decline in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate as well as 86 percent of the Services growth. The Maryland suburbs accounted for the growth in Transportation and Public Utilities.

The public sector grew at a rate of 0.7 percent with growth in State and Local Government (6,300 jobs) partially offset by a loss in Federal Government (4,000 jobs). Seventy-eight percent of the State and Local Government growth was concentrated in the Maryland suburbs while 73 percent of the decline in Federal Government occurred in the Virginia suburbs.

The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 11,100 jobs between April and May for growth of 0.5 percent. The private sector accounted for 68 percent of the growth with gains primarily in Trade (3,500 jobs), Services (1,800 jobs) and Construction (1,300 jobs).

The public sector increased by 0.6 percent with gains in both Federal Government (3,000 jobs) and State and Local Government (500 jobs).

Over the year (May 1990 to May 1991), the Area

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declined at a rate of 1.3 percent for a loss of 28,400 jobs. The private sector, declining at a rate of 1.8 percent for a loss of 29,700 jobs, was responsible for the Area job loss. Job losses were concentrated in Construction (20,000 jobs), Trade (5,400 jobs), Manufacturing (3,300 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (3,300 jobs) while job growth primarily occurred in Services (2,300 jobs).

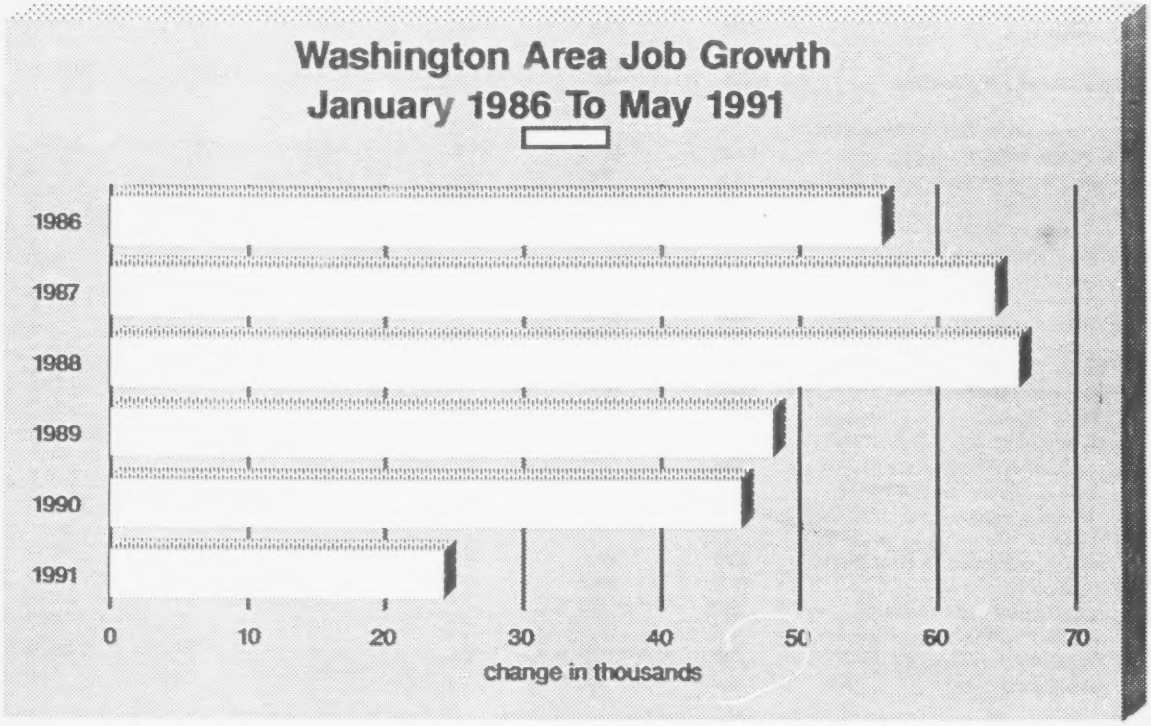
The public sector grew at a rate of 0.2 percent with gains in State and Local Government (6,100 jobs) partially offset by a loss in Federal Government (4,800 jobs).

Observation

The Washington Area has added 24,300 new jobs since January of this year, a positive sign. However, Area job growth between January and May during the past five years (1986-1991) averaged 56,000 jobs. Thus, the Area's economy this spring has produced nearly 38,000 fewer new jobs than in the recent past. This year's rather anemic job growth represents yet another measure of the impact of the current recession on the labor market.

Job Growth in the Washington Metropolitan Area
January to May
1986 to 1991

Year	January	May	Change	% Change
1986	1,925,100	1,981,100	56,000	2.9
1987	2,006,900	2,071,100	64,200	3.2
1988	2,094,300	2,160,200	65,900	3.1
1989	2,176,000	2,224,100	48,100	2.2
1990	2,206,900	2,252,700	45,800	2.1
1991	2,200,000	2,224,300	24,300	1.1



Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	May[b] 1991	Apr.[c] 1991	May[d] 1990	May[b] 1991	Apr.[c] 1991	May[d] 1990
TOTAL	**684.3**	**683.6**	**689.9**	**2,224.3**	**2,213.2**	**2,252.7**
Total Private Sector	**408.3**	**408.6**	**412.9**	**1,632.5**	**1,624.9**	**1,662.2**
Total Government	**276.0**	**275.0**	**277.0**	**591.8**	**588.3**	**590.5**
Total Goods Producing	**28.9**	**29.1**	**30.1**	**205.5**	**204.1**	**228.9**
Manufacturing	**15.4**	**15.4**	**15.6**	**84.2**	**84.2**	**87.5**
Total Durable	2.2	2.2	2.2	40.8	40.8	42.4
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.9	2.8	3.3
Electronic & Electric Equip.	N/A	N/A	N/A	18.1	18.2	17.3
All Other Durable	N/A	N/A	N/A	19.8	19.8	21.8
Total Non-Durable	13.2	13.2	13.4	43.4	43.4	45.1
Food & Kindred Products	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.7	4.7	4.6
Printing & Publishing	12.5	12.5	12.7	33.0	33.0	34.6
All Other Non-Durable	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.7	5.7	5.9
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.3**
Construction	**13.4**	**13.6**	**14.4**	**120.1**	**118.7**	**140.1**
Total Service Producing	**655.4**	**654.5**	**659.8**	**2018.8**	**2009.1**	**2023.8**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**23.6**	**23.5**	**24.2**	**107.9**	**107.3**	**107.8**
All Transportation	9.1	8.9	9.3	51.7	51.0	51.2
Railroads	4.1	4.1	4.2	5.3	5.3	5.3
Transportation ex. Railroad	5.0	4.8	5.1	46.4	45.7	45.9
Communications & Public Utilities	14.5	14.6	14.9	56.2	56.3	56.6
Trade	**60.6**	**60.8**	**62.3**	**429.4**	**425.9**	**434.8**
Wholesale	8.2	8.2	8.6	78.1	78.3	78.6
Retail	52.4	52.6	53.7	351.3	347.6	356.2
General Merchandise	N/A	N/A	N/A	36.0	35.4	38.2
Food Stores	N/A	N/A	N/A	50.5	50.5	50.0
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	36.2	36.0	37.5
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	28.8	28.5	28.7
Eating & Drinking Places	28.4	28.3	28.3	118.7	116.5	118.5
All Other Retail	24.0	24.3	25.4	81.1	80.7	83.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**32.6**	**32.7**	**33.9**	**128.0**	**127.7**	**131.3**
Finance	15.2	15.2	16.1	58.8	58.7	60.4
Depository Institutions	8.2	8.2	9.1	38.9	38.8	40.4
Other Finance	7.0	7.0	7.0	19.9	19.9	20.0
Insurance	8.0	8.0	8.0	28.5	28.5	27.9
Real Estate	9.4	9.5	9.8	40.7	40.5	43.0

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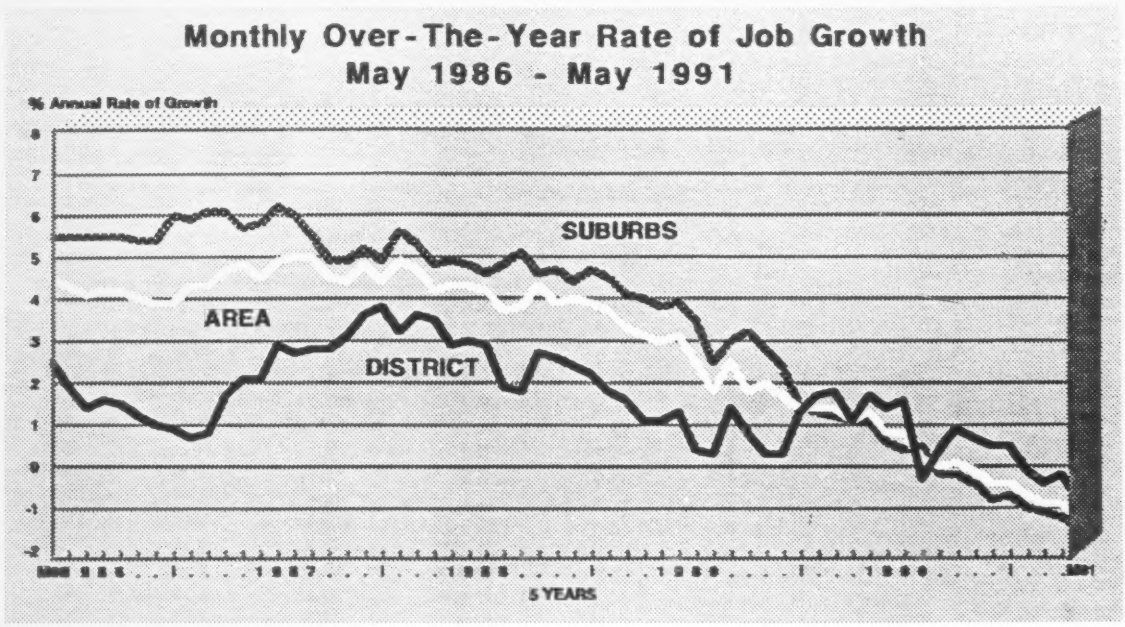
Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a/]
(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
INDUSTRY	May[b/] 1991	Apr.[c/] 1991	May[d/] 1990	May[b/] 1991	Apr.[c/] 1991	May[d/] 1990
Services	**262.6**	**262.5**	**262.4**	**761.7**	**759.9**	**759.4**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	18.2	17.5	17.9	40.6	39.0	39.2
Personal Services	3.2	3.3	3.4	22.7	23.1	22.8
Business Services	39.1	38.5	40.4	182.1	181.6	183.2
Service to Buildings	13.3	13.1	14.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Personnel Supply	7.9	7.9	8.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	6.0	6.0	5.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Business Services	11.9	11.5	11.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	37.9	38.0	37.9	119.4	119.1	117.6
Legal Services	30.3	30.2	29.6	40.9	40.8	40.0
Educational Services	31.4	33.0	32.0	45.2	47.0	45.2
Social Services	13.1	13.1	12.9	37.4	37.3	35.7
Membership Organizations	34.8	34.8	33.8	63.3	63.0	62.0
Engineering/Management Ser.	44.4	44.0	44.1	145.4	145.0	148.4
All Other Services	10.2	10.1	10.4	64.7	64.0	65.3
Government	**276.0**	**275.0**	**277.0**	**591.8**	**588.3**	**590.5**
Federal Government	219.0	217.7	219.8	361.1	358.1	365.9
State & Local Government	57.0	57.3	57.2	230.7	230.2	224.6
State Government	52.2	52.5	52.4	80.9	81.4	79.3
Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	149.8	148.8	145.3
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. Data subject to annual benchmark revisions. b/ Preliminary. c/ Revised. d/ Data reflects benchmark revisions.

Data includes all full-and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past five years (May 1986 to May 1991), the Washington Area created new jobs at a rate of 2.9 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has declined from a peak of 5.0 percent in August 1987 to a net loss of 1.3 percent in May 1991. **This marked the seventh consecutive month that the Washington Area recorded an over-the-year job loss.** This May's measurement was down from a 1.3 percent increase reported in May 1990.

For the ninth consecutive month, the suburban economy recorded an over-the-year job loss. The May loss represented a job decline of 1.5 percent from a year earlier. This suburban loss was down from the yearly growth of 1.1 percent reported in May 1990. In the District, the number of jobs decreased over the year by eight-tenths of a percentage point and represents the fourth consecutive over-the-year drop. The loss of District jobs this year compares to a growth of 1.7 percent reported in the same month a year ago.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from a peak gain during the past five years of 101,300 new jobs created between July 1986 and July 1987, to a loss of 28,400 jobs between May 1990 and this past May. Over the past year, 22,800 jobs were lost by the suburban economy, while the District lost 5,600 jobs.

The U.S. economy for the fifth month lost jobs over the year. The U.S. loss was slightly larger than local losses (a 1.4 percent decline for the U.S. economy and a 1.3 percent decline for the Washington Area).

Viewed from a slightly different perspective, job growth in the Washington Area last peaked in June of 1990 at a record high 2,271,600 jobs. Thus measured from that peak, the local economy through May has lost a total of 47,300 jobs to the current economic recession. This is a loss of 2.1 percent from the Area's record June 1990 job base.

Profile of Job Growth Rates
May 1986 to May 1991

The Area	
Average 60 months	2.9%
High, August 1987	5.0%
Low, May 1991	-1.3%
1-year ago	1.3%
Last month	-0.9%
Current month	-1.3%
The Suburbs	
Average 60 months	3.5%
High, July 1987	6.2%
Low, May 1991	-1.5%
1-year ago	1.1%
Last month	-1.2%
Current month	-1.5%
The District	
Average 60 months	1.6%
High, December 1987	3.8%
Low, May 1991	-0.8%
1-year ago	1.7%
Last month	-0.2%
Current month	-0.8%

Note: Data reflects benchmark revisions for 1989-1990.

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Employer Services Center
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- Employer Workshops
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Department of Employment Services

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In April 1991, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 271 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area's April jobless rate was down 0.2 percentage point to 4.0 percent. This was the thirtieth lowest jobless rate of the 271 areas reporting. A year ago, the Washington Area rate was 2.7 percent, a 1.3 percentage point rise.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 4.0 percent was the third lowest of all the major metropolitan areas.

In April, the Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, posted a 0.6 percentage point drop in its jobless rate, falling from 6.8 percent to 6.2 percent. The Baltimore rate was up 2.3 percentage points over the year. The Baltimore area has the twenty-ninth highest rate among the 40 selected areas tracked in the *Area Labor Summary*.

The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, recorded a 0.6 percent drop in their April jobless rate, the rate falling from 5.3 percent to 4.7 percent. Over the year, the rate was down 1.4 percentage points.

Their neighbor, the Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport area recorded a 0.9 percent point drop in their jobless rate falling from 6.4 percent to 5.5 percent. Over the year, the rate was up 1.2 percentage points.

Of the 40 selected areas, two Arizona areas—Tucson and Phoenix reported the lowest jobless rates, those being 3.1 percent and 3.9 percent, respectively. Besides the Washington Area, jobless rates between 4.0 percent and 4.9 percent were reported in 11 other large metropolitan areas.

There were 11 large metropolitan areas with rates between 5.0 and 5.9 percent. There were 10 large metropolitan areas with rates between 6.0 and 6.9 percent, 2 large metropolitan areas with rates between 7.0 and 7.9 percent and 2 large metropolitan areas with rates between 8.0 and 8.9 percent. Detroit's rate fell from 10.7 percent to 9.6 percent, a full 1.1 percentage point drop. Over the year, the rate was up 2.7 points. For the first time in many months there was no double-digit major metropolitan area in the country.

Of the 271 metropolitan areas for which April data are available, 155 had over-the-year increases of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rates. A total of 52 areas registered April 1991 rates of 8 percent or higher, while 75 had rates of 5 percent or below.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Statistical Areas

MSA	April 1991*	April 1990
1. Tucson, AR	3.1	4.2
2. Phoenix, AR	3.9	4.4
3. Washington, D.C.	**4.0**	**2.7**
4. Indianapolis, IN	4.1	3.9
5. San Francisco, CA	4.3	3.1
6. Portland, OR	4.3	3.8
7. Nashville, TN	4.3	3.7
8. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	4.5	4.6
9. Memphis, TN	4.7	4.3
10. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	4.7	3.3
11. Denver, CO	4.7	4.7
12. Hartford, CT	4.8	4.6
13. Seattle, WA	4.9	3.4
14. Columbus, OH	4.9	4.3
15. Milwaukee, WI	5.0	3.8
16. Atlanta, GA	5.1	4.3
17. Oklahoma City, OK	5.1	4.4
18. Oakland, CA	5.3	3.9
19. New Orleans, LA	5.4	5.1
20. Louisville, KY	5.4	5.1
21. Norfolk-Virginia Beach Newport, VA	5.5	4.3
22. Kansas City, MO	5.6	4.3
23. Houston, TX	5.7	4.9
24. Cleveland, OH	5.8	4.8
25. Pittsburgh, PA	5.8	4.9
26. San Diego, CA	6.0	3.9
27. Dallas, TX	6.2	4.9
28. Philadelphia, PA	6.2	4.4
29. Baltimore, MD	6.2	3.9
30. St. Louis, MO	6.2	5.1
31. Chicago, IL	6.3	6.0
32. Montgomery, AL	6.3	5.8
33. Newark, NJ	6.3	4.8
34. Dayton, OH	6.7	5.1
35. Buffalo, NY	6.9	4.8
36. Los Angeles, CA	7.2	5.4
37. Boston, MA	7.2	4.6
38. Miami, FL	8.1	6.3
39. New York, NY	8.3	5.5
40. Detroit, MI	9.6	6.9

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

States

When the District of Columbia (with an April unemployment rate of 7.0 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the eighteenth highest jobless rate in the Country. This was six notches below the position held in March.

Maryland's rate fell from 6.0 percent to 5.6 percent in April. Maryland's rate has been improving as of recent, however, it is still 2.0 percentage points higher than April a year ago. Among the 51 jurisdictions, from highest to the lowest, Maryland ranked thirty-sixth in April compared to thirty-ninth in March.

Twenty-eight states reported over-the-year increases of 1 percentage point or more in their unemployment rates. The largest increase—3.7 percentage points—took place in Maine, followed by a 3.1 percentage point rise in Delaware. Alaska was the only state to report an unemployment rate decrease of at least 1 percentage point.

Five states had unemployment rates of 8 percent or above in April 1991, compared with only one a year earlier. Michigan and West Virginia, both at 9.7 percent, had the highest unemployment rates. In contrast, nine states had jobless rates of 5 percent or below in April 1991, down from 22 a year earlier. Hawaii (2.3 percent) and Nebraska (2.4 percent) continued to have the lowest rates in the nation, as they have since July 1989.

Cities

In comparison with the 26 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with an April preliminary rate of 7.0 percent) held the fourteenth position. This was one notch below the March position when it was thirteenth. In April, the average unemployment rate for the 27 cities was 7.1 percent, compared to 5.9 percent in April.

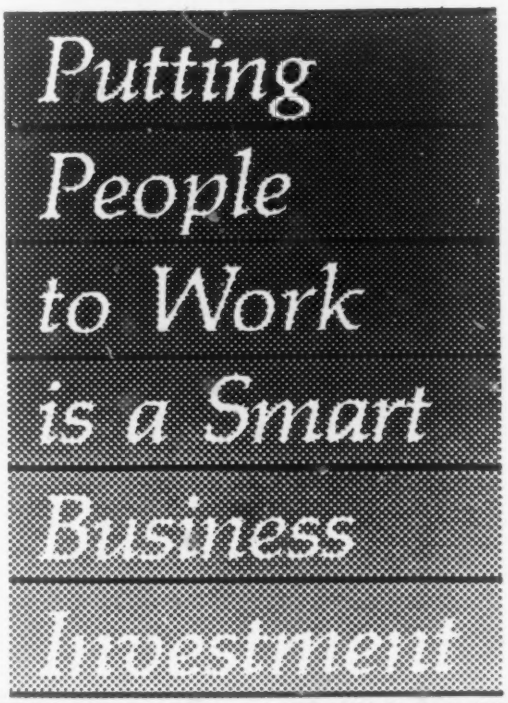
Only nine cities reported jobless rates at or below 6 percent, with the lowest posted in Phoenix at 4.0 percent, followed by Indianapolis, Memphis and San Francisco, 4.4 percent, 4.5 percent and 4.9 percent, respectively.

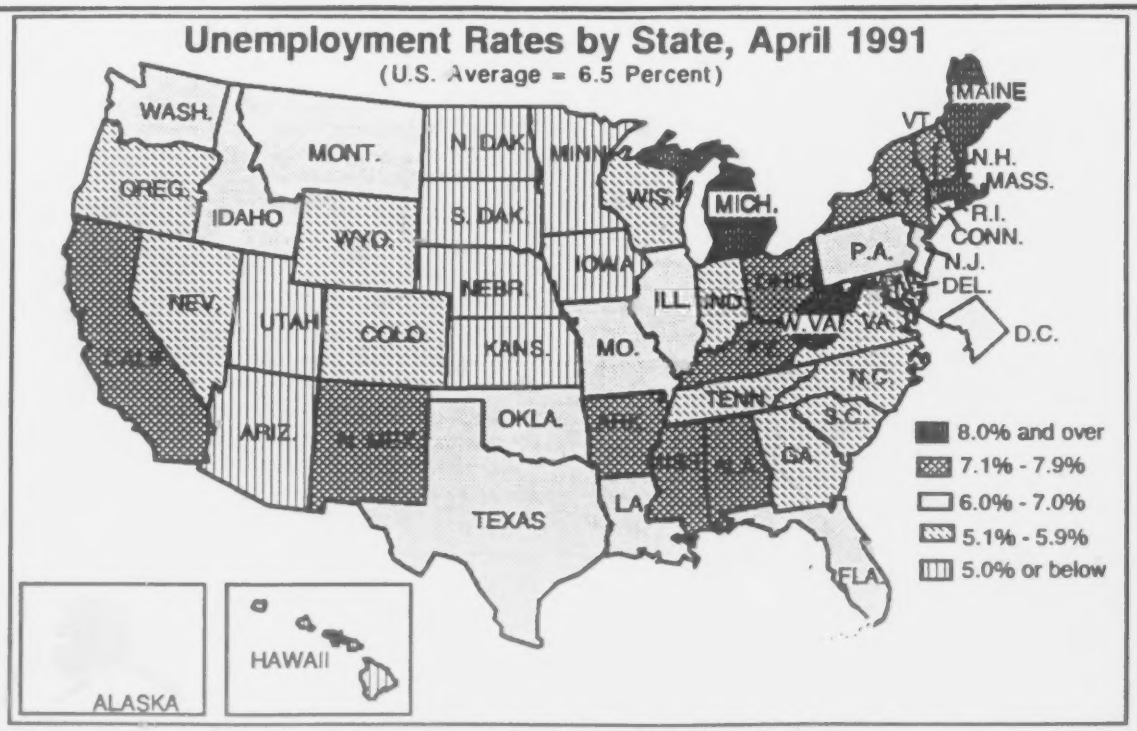
Baltimore's rate fell 0.7 percent to 8.6 percent. The 8.6 percent is 2.5 percentage points higher than the 6.1 percent recorded a year ago. In April, Baltimore had the twenty-second highest rate of the 27 selected cities.

For eight consecutive months, Newark has been a double-digit unemployment rate city. Newark's rate at 11.9 percent was down 1.4 percentage points over the month, but up 2.4 percentage points over the year. Newark held the twenty-sixth position same as February and March.

Detroit's jobless rate at 13.8 percent in April was down 1.0 percentage point over the month but up 4.1 points over the year. As in March, Detroit recorded the highest rate of the 27 selected cities.

Of the 27 selected cities only four reported decreases in joblessness and twenty three reported increases in joblessness over the year. The largest over-the-year decrease was 0.9 percent reported by Hartford. Phoenix recorded a 0.5 percent decline. The largest over-the-year increases were posted by Detroit—4.1 percent and New York 3.0 percent.





Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities

	April	
	1991*	1990
1. Phoenix, AR	4.0	4.5
2. Indianapolis, IN	4.4	4.3
3. Memphis, TN	4.5	4.4
4. San Francisco, CA	4.9	3.7
5. Columbus, OH	5.0	4.3
6. Pittsburgh, PA	5.0	4.8
7. Seattle, WA	5.1	3.6
8. Denver, CO	5.4	5.5
9. New Orleans, LA	5.5	5.3
10. Houston, TX	6.1	5.3
11. San Diego, CA	6.1	4.0
12. Milwaukee, WI	6.3	5.0
13. Atlanta, GA	6.9	6.1
14. District of Columbia	**7.0**	**6.3**
15. Dallas, TX	7.1	5.7
16. Chicago, IL	7.6	7.9
17. Boston, MA	7.7	5.0
18. Philadelphia, PA	7.8	5.9
19. Hartford, CT	7.9	8.8
20. Los Angeles, CA	8.1	6.1
21. St. Louis, MO	8.1	6.8
22. Baltimore, MD	8.6	6.1
23. New York, NY	8.9	5.9
24. Cleveland, OH	9.0	7.4
25. Miami, FL	10.0	7.7
26. Newark, NJ	11.9	9.5
27. Detroit, MI	13.8	9.7

*Preliminary unemployment rates

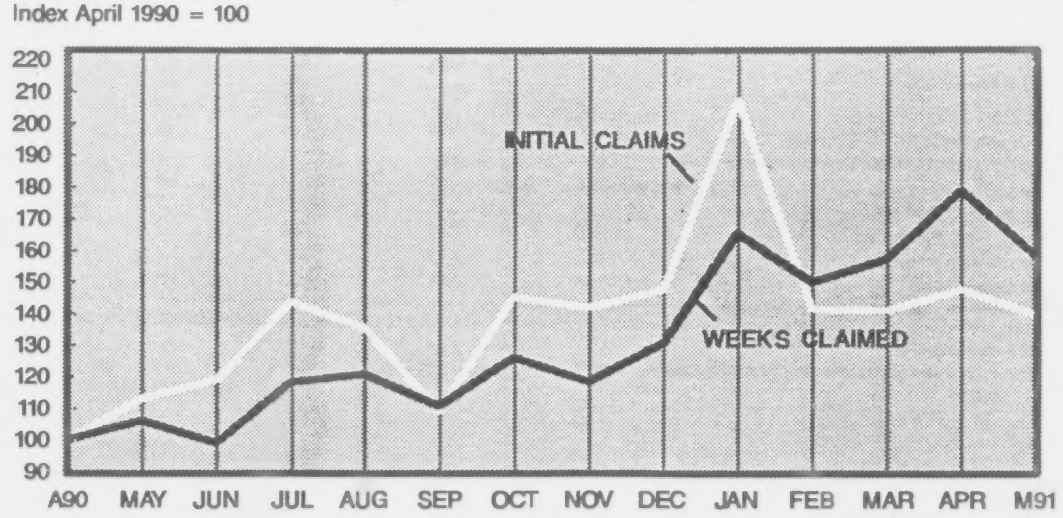
Unemployment Insurance Activities—May 1991

There were 3,790 initial claims for unemployment compensation benefits taken from former District of Columbia workers in May 1991. This amount was 5 percent below last month. Weeks claimed and weeks compensated dropped 12 and 9 percent, respectively. Outlay in benefits for the month was $12.0 million which was 8 percent below last month. **This is the first month this year when all workload measures dropped from the previous month.**

Compared to May of last year, however, all measures increased. The largest relative increase (65 percent) was registered by the dollar amount of benefits paid. The number of beneficiaries and the number of weeks actually compensated followed at 64 percent and 57 percent, respectively. Even though there was a drop in workload activity from last month, the comparisons from May of last year indicate that the claim-load was much lower last year. This over-the-year comparison shows the impact of the recession on the UI Program.

During the five-month period from January 1990 to May 1990, 15,650 initial claims were filed. In the same period this year, the claims rose 34 percent to 21,040. Weeks claimed rose from 183,520 to 276,481 (51 percent), while weeks actually compensated rose 57 percent to 277,980. The average weekly benefit amount has risen from $203 to $216 during this five-month period from last year, and so has the total benefit outlay—from $35.8 million to $59.6 million. This increase is attributable to the rise in the weekly payout level and the idle weeks compensated. There was no legislated increase in the maximum benefit level this year, so the weekly payout increase is the result of the higher wage levels of the current benefit recipients.

Index of Initial and Continued Unemployment Claims
District of Columbia
April 1990 to May 1991



Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
May 1991

	May 1991	Apr. 1991	May 1990	% Change From Apr. 1991	% Change From May 1990
State UI Program[a/]					
Initial Claims Taken	3,681	3,879	2,948	-5.1	+24.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	51,672	58,422	34,202	-11.6	+51.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	52,906	57,989	33,228	-8.8	+59.2
Total Benefits Paid	$11,424,547	$12,356,976	$6,807,342	-7.5	+67.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$215.94	$213.09	$204.87	+1.3	+5.4
Number of First Payments	2,458	2,613	1,662	-5.9	+47.9
Number of Final Payments	1,333	1,361	841	-2.1	+58.5
Total Beneficiaries	14,717	15,062	8,853	-2.3	+66.2
Federal Program[b/]					
Initial Claims Taken	77	85	76	-9.4	+1.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,108	2,345	1,666	-10.1	+26.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,268	2,639	1,787	-14.1	+26.9
Total Benefits Paid	$511,101	$613,398	$411,399	-16.7	+24.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$225.35	$232.44	$230.22	-3.1	-2.1
Number of First Payments	102	99	71	+3.0	+43.7
Number of Final Payments	75	96	76	-21.9	-1.3
Total Beneficiaries	602	664	468	-9.3	+28.6
Ex-Servicepersons Program[c/]					
Initial Claims Taken	30	32	38	-6.3	-21.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	271	296	342	-8.4	-20.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	227	251	275	-9.6	-17.5
Total Benefits Paid	$47,088	$53,875	$55,396	+12.6	-15.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$207.44	$214.64	$201.44	-3.4	+3.0
Number of First Payments	20	18	32	+11.1	-37.5
Number of Final Payments	16	16	14	+0.0	+14.3
Total Beneficiaries	69	68	82	+1.5	-15.9
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	3,788	3,996	3,062	-5.2	+23.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	54,051	61,063	36,210	-11.5	+49.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	55,401	60,879	35,290	-9.0	+57.0
Total Benefits Paid	$11,982,736	$13,024,249	$7,274,137	-8.0	+64.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$216.29	$213.94	$206.12	+1.1	+4.9
Number of First Payments	2,580	2,730	1,765	-5.5	+46.2
Number of Final Payments	1,424	1,473	931	-3.3	+53.0
Total Beneficiaries	15,388	15,794	9,403	-2.6	+63.6

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation of Ex-Serviceperson (UCX).
c/ No joint claims.

The Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 1.1 percent during the 2 months ended in May, to a level of 140.9 (1982-84=100). **For the 12-month period ended in May, the CPI-U rose 5.1 percent.** The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 1.2 percent from March to May. The May level of 139.6 (1982-84=100) was 5.1 percent higher than the CPI-W index in May 1990.

The 1.1 percent increase in the CPI-U from March to May follows an increase of 0.1 percent in the preceding 2-month period. Housing costs rose 2.2 percent in the 2-month period ended in May and accounted for about four-fifths of the overall CPI-U increase. The indexes for transportation and apparel and upkeep, each of which declined in the 2 months ended in March, turned up in May. Partially offsetting the acceleration in these components, prices for food and beverages declined in the 2 months ended in May and the indexes for medical care and entertainment slowed substantially.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. city average, over the March-May period, the acceleration was almost three times higher locally. In the housing component, the prices of homeowners' costs increased almost six times more rapidly locally than nationally. Nationally, food and beverages and medical care prices far outpaced their local counterparts. Apparel and upkeep, transportation, entertainment and other goods and services were just about even. Energy price increases were twenty-four times higher nationally than locally.

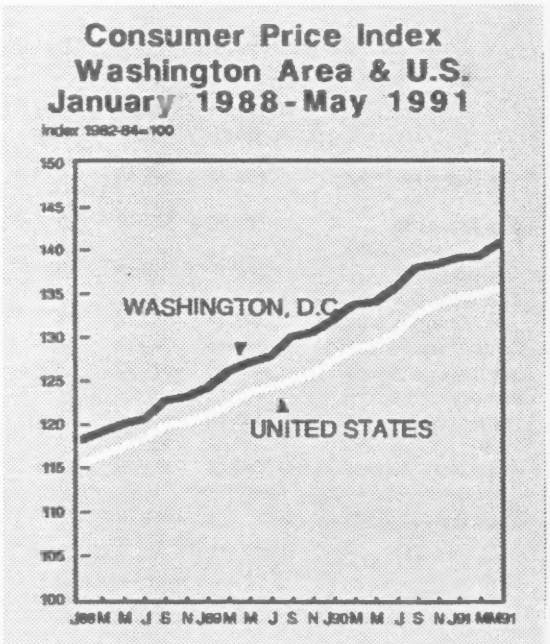
Over the year, price increases in the two indexes were just about equal, around 5.0 percent. Except for apparel and upkeep where local prices decreased by 0.8 percent, while national prices rose by 3.1 percent, there were no big discrepancies between the two indexes.

Washington, D.C.
Area Consumer Price Index
(All Urban Consumers—CPI-U)[a/]

	May 1991	Percent Change 2 months Ago	Percent Change Year Ago
ALL Items			
U.S.	135.6	+0.4	+5.0
Washington Area	140.9	+1.1	+5.1
Expenditure Category			
Food & Beverages	137.1	-0.1	+3.2
Housing	142.0	+2.2	+5.5
Apparel & Upkeep	139.3	+0.4	-0.8
Transportation	124.8	+0.7	+5.9
Medical Care	175.9	+0.3	+9.9
Entertainment	141.4	+0.5	+3.3
Other Goods & Services	177.0	+0.7	+9.1
Special Index:			
Energy[b/]	97.5	+0.1	+3.4

a/ 1982-84=100, except as noted.
b/ June 1978=100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff.



Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing average weekly earnings in the Metropolitan Area for May 1991 increased 91 cents. Average weekly hours showed a slight increase of .1 hour while average hourly earnings dropped 1 cent per hour.

In the Durable Goods Sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products' weekly earnings increased $34.24, as weekly hours rose by 1.9 hours and hourly earnings increased by 26 cents due to overtime.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, less overtime worked in Food and Kindred Products caused declines of $10.97 in weekly earnings and drops of .3 hour and 18 cents, respectively, in weekly hours and hourly earnings.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
May 1991

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1991	Apr. 1991	May 1990	May 1991	Apr. 1991	May 1990	May 1991	Apr. 1991	May 1990
Total Manufacturing	499.87	498.96	485.16	38.6	38.5	39.0	12.95	12.96	12.44
Durable Goods	528.36	525.01	510.92	42.1	41.9	42.4	12.55	12.53	12.05
Stone Clay & Glass Products	530.37	496.13	554.21	42.6	40.7	48.7	12.45	12.19	11.38
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	492.54	497.63	474.75	41.6	41.4	42.2	11.84	12.02	11.25
Other Durable Goods	541.43	540.59	514.18	42.2	42.3	41.2	12.83	12.78	12.48
Non-Durable Goods	478.55	479.62	464.64	35.9	35.9	36.3	13.33	13.36	12.80
Food & Kindred Products	485.93	496.90	445.11	40.8	41.1	41.1	11.91	12.09	10.83
Printing & Publishing	504.43	507.41	485.80	33.9	34.1	34.7	14.88	14.88	14.00
Other Non-Durable Goods	385.52	379.37	385.69	40.2	39.6	40.9	9.59	9.58	9.43

Total Production Workers	May 1991	Apr. 1991	May 1990
	38,000	38,200	41,100

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AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR JUNE 1991 AUGUST 1991

Unemployment in the Area Exceeds 100,000 Over-the-Year Area Job Loss Continues

Labor Force

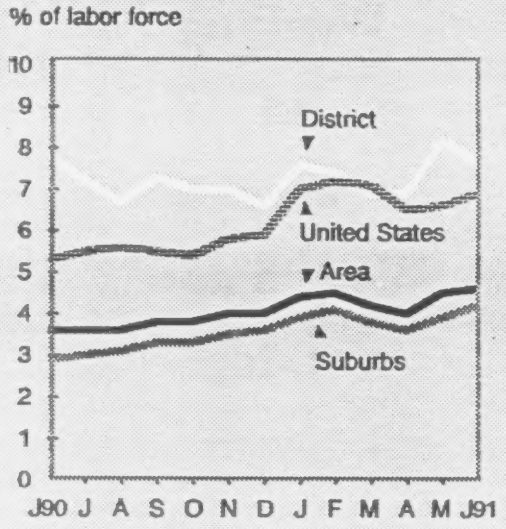
In June, the unemployment rate in the Washington Area and its suburban jurisdictions increased, while declining in the District. Between May and June, the Area unemployment rate added a tenth of a point, to register 4.6 percent. The suburbs added two-tenths of a percentage point to push the suburban rate up to 4.2 percent. In the District, the rate fell by six-tenths of a point, dropping the rate from 8.2 percent in May to 7.6 percent in June.

Reflecting the impact of the local recession, rates in the Area and the suburbs were up when compared to June a year ago. The over-the-year change in the Area rate was 1.0 percentage point and in the suburbs 1.3 points. In the District, there was a small two-tenths of a point decrease.

In June, 103,300 workers were unemployed in the Washington Area. This marked the first time since the recording of the Area labor statistics began in 1970, that the number of Area unemployed rose above the 100,000 mark.

The seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate among civilian workers acrbss the United States in June measured 6.9 percent. This was up from 6.6 percent in May and up from 5.3 percent in June 1990.

Unemployment Rates
June 1990 - June 1991



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Government of the District of Columbia
Sharon Pratt Dixon

Department of Employment Services
Maria Borrero

The Department of Employment Services

Working to keep Washington working.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR JUNE 1991 — AUGUST 1991

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Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

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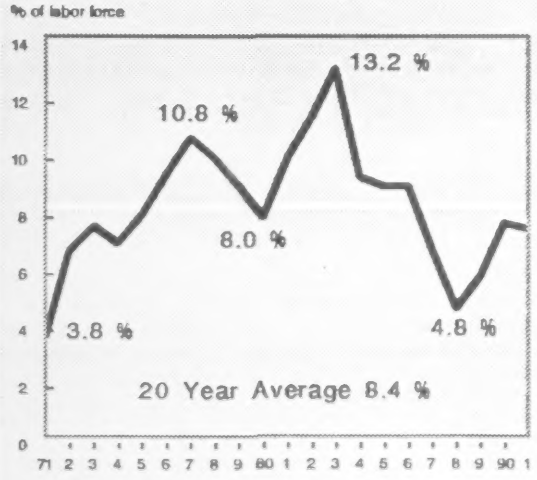
The District

In the District, the June changes were rather unusual for this time of year. Between May and June, 15,500 District residents entered the job market. Local employers added slightly more residents (15,800) to their payrolls. This hiring drew about 300 additional residents from the unemployment roster and caused the unemployment rate to decline by more than a half of a percentage point.

However, this June's pattern was much different from the traditional pattern for the month. Historically, the District's June unemployment rate registers a significant increase rather than a decrease. Only once in the past 14 years (in 1984) did the unemployment rate decline during the month. In addition, June's estimates produced the second largest June increase in the labor force and the largest June employment increase on record. Because this month's changes are so unusual, they probably should be viewed with caution until subsequent monthly estimates confirm the changes implied by the June data.

District Unemployment Rates In the Month of June 1971 - 1991



Over the year, the District's rate decreased two-tenths of a percentage point, down from 7.8 percent in June 1990 to 7.6 percent this year. The June 1990 rate already had begun showing signs of the early stages of the current recession. Thus, the over-the-year change indicates very little improvement, if any, in the condition of the District's labor market.

The Suburbs and Area

In the suburbs, the labor force grew in June by 20,200 workers. Local employers added 15,500 more workers to their payrolls. Thus, employment expansion was insufficient to absorb all the new workers. As a consequence, the suburban unemployment rolls grew by 4,700 workers. This edged the suburban unemployment rate up slightly from 4.0 percent in May to 4.2 percent in June.

The over-the-year statistics reflect more clearly the labor market changes caused by the current economic

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	June[a] 1991	May[b] 1991	June[b] 1990
1. District of Columbia	**7.6**	**8.2**	**7.8**
2. Calvert County	7.3	7.2	4.1
3. Frederick County	5.5	5.9	3.5
4. Manassas City	5.5	5.7	2.8
5. Prince Georges County	5.2	5.0	4.1
6. Stafford County	5.1	5.4	3.1
7. Charles County	4.9	4.8	3.3
8. Alexandria City	4.8	4.5	3.0
9. Manassas Park City	4.7	3.5	2.2
10. Prince William County	4.3	4.2	2.4
11. Arlington County	3.9	3.4	2.3
12. Loudoun County	3.8	3.5	1.9
13. Montgomery County	3.4	3.3	2.7
14. Fairfax County	3.4	3.1	2.3
15. Falls Church City	3.4	2.7	1.8
16. Fairfax City	2.5	2.0	2.2

a/ Preliminary b/ Revised

SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development and the Virginia Employment Commission

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downturn. Between June of 1990 and June of 1991, the suburban labor supply added 12,700 new workers. On the other hand, local employers cutback the number of suburban workers on their payrolls by 11,500. These laid-off workers combined with the new unemployed workers raised .the unemployed pool by 24,300, an increase of 43 percent. As a result, the suburban unemployment rate during the past 12 months added 1.3 points to its base, thereby bringing the June 1991 rate to 4.2 percent of the labor force.

In June, the monthly activity in the District and the suburbs added 35,700 more workers to the Area labor supply. However, employers hired only 31,300 additional workers. Thus, Area unemployment increased by 4,700 workers producing a marginal tenth of a percentage point increase in the rate. The significant measure is the 103,200 Area residents on the jobless roster. As noted, this jobless level represents a record monthly high for the Washington Metropolitan Area.

Over the year, the impact of the recession can be seen through the 1.0 percentage point increase in the Area unemployment rate. In addition, there was only a small increase of 6,900 new workers in the labor supply, just three-tenths of a percent. However, over the past 12 months, 16,500 Area residents lost their jobs. As a result of the lost employment and small increase in the labor force, 23,400 more Area residents were on the jobless rolls when compared to June 1990, a significant increase of 29.0 percent.

In general, the labor statistics for June, especially in the District, show some signs of an improving job market, but given the past historical patterns for June, the data should be viewed with some caution until the changes are confirmed by future monthly estimates.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
June 1991[a/]

	Juneb/ 1991	Mayc/ 1991	Juned/ 1990	Mayd/ 1990	Net Change from May 1991	Net Change from June 1990
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	294,300	278,800	300,100	297,800	15,500	-5,800
Total Employed	271,800	256,000	276,800	278,300	15,800	-5,000
Total Unemployed	22,500	22,800	23,400	19,600	-300	-900
Unemployment Ratee/	7.6	8.2	7.8	6.6	-0.6	-0.2
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,939,000	1,918,800	1,926,300	1,913,900	20,200	12,700
Total Employed	1,858,300	1,842,800	1,869,800	1,866,000	15,500	-11,500
Total Unemployed	80,700	76,000	56,400	47,900	4,700	24,300
Unemployment Ratee/	4.2	4.0	2.9	2.5	0.2	1.3
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,233,300	2,197,600	2,226,400	2,211,700	35,700	6,900
Total Employed	2,130,100	2,098,800	2,146,600	2,144,300	31,300	-16,500
Total Unemployed	103,200	98,800	79,800	67,500	4,400	23,400
Unemployment Ratee/	4.6	4.5	3.6	3.1	0.1	1.0

a/ Data subject to annual benchmark revisions. Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised. d/ Data reflects benchmark revisions. e/ Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia, the Virginia Cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick and Calvert.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

In June 1991, 57 percent of all UI claimants were males. Occupationally, professional, technical and managerial workers accounted for 27 percent of the total workers. This was followed by 24 percent in clerical and sales and 19 percent each in structural and service workers. The remaining 11 percent was distributed between machine trades, bench work, processing and miscellaneous workers.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 11.3 weeks for all claimants in June. Over the month, the duration for males rose from 10.9 weeks to 11.6 weeks, while for females the duration rose from 10.6 weeks to 10.9 weeks. A year ago, the duration was 10.6 weeks for males and 9.1 weeks for females.

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
June 1991 & June 1990
(percent)

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
		JUNE 1991	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	13.2	12.8	21.8
Suburbs	86.8	87.2	78.2
		JUNE 1990	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	13.5	12.9	29.3
Suburbs	86.5	87.1	70.7

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Job Growth

The District

The number of jobs in the District increased by 4,900 for a growth rate of 0.7 percent between May and June. The public sector was responsible for 86 percent of the growth with a seasonal gain of 4,500 jobs in the Federal Government.

The private sector increased by 700 with gains primarily in Trade (600 jobs). Services gained 100 jobs as growth in Legal Services (1,000 jobs) and Engineering and Management Services (300 jobs) was partially offset by a seasonal loss in Educational Services (1,100 jobs).

Over the year (June 1990 to June 1991), the number of District jobs declined 1.1 percent for a loss of 7,600 jobs. **The private sector decreased at a rate of 1.5 percent for a loss of 6,200 jobs.** Losses were primarily concentrated in Trade (1,700 jobs), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (1,600 jobs) and Construction (1,200 jobs).

The public sector lost 1,400 jobs with declines in both Federal Government (1,100 jobs) and State and Local Government (300 jobs). The Federal job loss continues to reflect lower Census employment levels this year.

The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased by 0.6 percent for a gain of 8,700 jobs between May and June. The private sector was responsible for the growth with gains in Services (6,000 jobs) and Trade (2,800 jobs). The Maryland suburbs were responsible for 68 percent of the Services growth and 54 percent of the increase in Trade.

The public sector decreased by 2,100 jobs with losses in State and Local Government (3,300 jobs) partially offset by a gain in Federal Government (1,200 jobs). The Maryland suburbs accounted for 88 percent of the loss in State and Local Government while the Virginia suburbs were responsible for 58 percent of the gain in Federal Government.

Over the year (June 1990 to June 1991), suburban jobs declined at a rate of 1.8 percent for a loss of 27,700 jobs. **The Maryland suburbs declined at a rate of 0.4 percent while the Virginia suburbs decreased at a rate of 3.1 percent.**

The private sector, declining at a rate of 2.4 percent, accounted for the loss in suburban jobs with three-fourths of the decline in the goods-producing sector (22,500 jobs). Job losses were concentrated in Construction (18,800 jobs), Trade (4,700 jobs), Manufacturing (3,600 jobs), and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (2,400 jobs) while the only job gain occurred in Transportation and Public Utilities (100 jobs). Seventy-three percent of the Construction loss and all of the decline in Trade occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs also were responsible for 56 percent of the loss in Manufacturing and 63 percent of the decline in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate. The Maryland suburbs accounted for the growth in Transportation and Public Utilities.

The public sector grew at a rate of 0.7 percent with growth in State and Local Government (5,600 jobs) partially offset by a loss in Federal Government (3,400 jobs). Sixty-eight percent of the State and Local Government growth was concentrated in the Maryland suburbs while 65 percent of the decline in Federal Government occurred in the Virginia suburbs.

The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 13,600 jobs between May and June for growth of 0.6 percent. The private sector accounted for 85 percent of the growth with gains primarily in Services (6,100 jobs) and Trade (3,400 jobs).

The public sector increased by 0.4 percent with gains in Federal Government (5,700 jobs) partially offset by losses in State and Local Government (3,600 jobs).

Over the year (June 1990 to June 1991), the Area declined at a rate of 1.6 percent for a loss of 35,300

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